THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY JUNE 9, 1889 .- SIXTEEN PAGES.

10

THEY ALL LIVE LIKE KINGS.

Lavish Expenditure of Money by the Rajahs of India.

A FORTUNE IN A SINGLE JEWEL Incomes of Two Million Dollars

Ycar with the Absolute Power Over Their Subjects-Queer Sights in India.

The Great Rajab of Jeypore. [Copyrighted 4889 by Frank G. Carpenter.] JEYPORE, India, May 15, 1889.—[Special to

THE BEE.]-The traveler who would see India as it is must go out of the regular line and enter the native states. There is in Hindostan a territory nearly one-fifth the size of the United States and containing a population of more than fifty-six millions, which is governed by rajabs. These rajabs have power of life and death. They have revenues of their own, lexy taxation as they please and organize their people and armies on a different basis from the English portion of India. They are subject in a certain sense to the English and most of them have English officers attached to their establishments. They are feudatory states to England, and England does not allow them to war on each other, nor can they have any relations with foreign states. If a rajah misgoverns his people or oppresses them the viceroy of India reproves him and if he does not come to time secures his removal. These states, however, have none of the new customs of English India. Few foreigners visit them and the people are substantially the same as they were years ago-before the railraod and the English desire for business came in to grind them up in the mortar of modern civilization. One-third of the whole territory of India is possessed by such rajahs and their subjects make up one-fifth of the

inhabitants. These rajahs live as grandly as did the kings of northern India in the past, and the English merchants of India cater largely to their wants. Some of the finest jewelry stores in the world are here in India, and under every glass counter you see barbaric ewelry set with diamonds worth a fortune. I saw two rings yesterday, one worth two and the other four thousand dollars. The first was a diamond about the size of a hickory nut, set around with a cluster of small diamonds as big as peas and the whole milixed to a finger ring, containing enough gold to make a hunting case for a Waterbury watch. The other was the same size as to gold, but the central stone was a ruby fully as big as a chestnut, and the diamonds about it were very beautiful. The tops of three rings were as large around as old cop-per cents, and as I looked at them I asked the jeweler who would wear such

GORGEOUS AND UNWIELDLY OBJECTS. He replied:

"Oh, we sell these to the rajahs. They want the most extravagant jewelry, and

some of them fairly cover themselves with At another store I was told that a raiah had just been in and given an order for 200 yards of satin at \$10 a yard. He wanted this states that he mass a certain man's snawis good and he supposes they are cheap," and the merchant who owns the book tells me that Benntt bought a dozen cashmere shawls, saying he wanted to use them for making undershirts. These were of the kind called to paper the walls of a room in a new palace and thought nothing of pasting \$2,000 upon the plaster. The sultan of Johore, when I visited him in his palace at Johore, had ropes of gold about twice the size of a nothesline about his wrists, and upon his ingers were diamond rings. The fingers of he right hand was covered from the muckles to the first joints with rings set with diamonds and emeralds, so that a dia-mond alternated with an emerald all over his band, and the whole made a blazing fist of white and green. On the left hand the ingers were covered with rings in the same manner, save that costly rubies took the place of the emeralds. At Delhi I was shown dressing gown set with precious stones which cost \$3,500, and which had just been which cost \$3,000, and which had just been made for a rajah, and here at Jeypore, burough the courtesy of one of the most moted rajahs of india, I have had a chance to wisit his palace, to get a glimpse of his won-derful stables, to take a ride on one of his must elephants, and to see the life and busi-ess of his capital city. Jeypore is one of the northwest provinces

a heard of donkeys loaded down with pan-niess so that only their legs peep out and the loads seem to be walking away bodily. They are no bigger than Newfoundland dogs and their drivers, bare-legged, pound and yell at them in Hindostanee as they drive them along without either bridal or rein. The crowd on foot is as gay as that upon hereshead and your aves grow tred in try. horseback, and your eyes grow tired in try-ing to catch and distinguish the strange ing to catch and distinguish the strange characters you meet. Here comes a party of singing girls dressed all in red and gold, strange songs as they dance through the streets. They are not bad looking and their linbs are loaded with anklets and bracelets. **Here** come some Mobammedan mailens. **They are fine looking women**, but

THEIR DRESS IS HIDBOUS.

a har-dozen great, black crocodiles sleeping in the sun. The travel along the road was he curious as 'he wild animals of the country, and we passed camel aftor camel ridden by men, boys and women. I shall not soon forget, the shabby trick which one camel driver served us. The flies were very bad. They swarmed about the elephant by thousands, and persisted in attacking my eyes and face when my hands were both accupied, one in holding on and theofher in trying to keep off the rays of the sun with an umbrella. This camel driver was as budly afflicted with flies as I was, but upon nearing the elephant he whipped up his camel, and then pulling his long, white turban from his head, he swept both sides of his camel as he passed us. THE FLIES LEFT HIS CAMEL It consists of a short waist and a pair of thin drawer-like pantalets which are very wide at the waist, but which taper down into tights at the calves. The have a saucy way of walking and the dirty red drawers are by no means becoming. There are working no means becoming. There are working women as well as women of pleasure, and in some places these splendid roads are being repaired. Here low caste women are break-ing stones, and you see a dozen of them going along with baskets of broken stone upon their heads. They throw it upon the road and a corps of brown-skinned men, their limbs clothed only in waist cloths and their sking with paramistion THE FLIES LEFT HIS CAMEL. and came to the elephant, and his hugh rung

and came to the elephant, and his haugh rung out on the air as he trotted ahead. After a ride of several miles up the hills we reached the great palace of Amber, which is one of the most magnificent ruins of India, and which is now occupied at times by the rajah of Jeypere, it was at one time the center of a great city, but now a village of Hindoo fakirs is all that is left. I attended the sacmen, their limbs clothed only in waist cloths and their skins shining with perspiration, are crushing it into bits with stampers. As they do so a water carrier with a skin full of water upon his back, and his hand upon the mouth of the bottle throws a clear stream upon it and the whole becomes a mortar, which, when dried, is as hard as the floor of a cellar. You see these water carriers everywhere in hidin and they water the streets of the country. They carry the water for the natives and peddle it from house to house. You may see dozens of them hore at

in the sun.

The of a goat within it and then remounded the elephant and rode back to Jaypore. This aftermoon I visited the museum of Jeypore. The rajah has one of the finest museums in India, and the building contain-ing it is far finer than that of the museum of Boston and the Contain museum of Boston, and the Central park museum of New York. The artists are still at work New York. upon it and its fine exhibit is being daily im-proved. The different art scheols of the world are represented in the freecoes on the

for the natives and peddle it from house to house. You may see dozens of them here at Jeypore with their bottles, made of the whole skin of a pig, and as they pass you think of the scenes of the scriptures.' The best time to see Jeypore is in the evening. The sun at midday blazes here with tropical brightness and everything glares with its splendor. As it sinks toward the weat the air becomes even The people world are represented in the fraccoes on the walls, and the rajah endeavors in it to educate his people. It has alrendy had more than two million visitors since its establishment a few years ago, and it exchanges with the great museums of Europe. I asked the curator why he did not exchange with America, and he replied that he had not thought of doing so. The col-lection here is, however, yeary fine as an exthe west the air becomes cool. The people come out and the whole city hums lection here is, however, very fine as an ex hibit of Indian work, and I think Professo LIKE LOWER BROADWAY AT NOON. G. Brown Goode, the head of our national museum, might find some valuable things at Along this wide street for two miles booths Along this while street for two miles booths are credted, and upon the sidewalk itself hundreds of merchants come forth and spread out their wares. Different classes huddle in groups. Here for a block there are nothing but shoes and the turned-up slippers of the Mohammedan, and noot-wear of satin embroidered in cold surged out for

This

levpore. The museum is especially wonder ful as being that of a native rajab, and when I think of this man's art schools, his public library, his good streets and his apparently well managed government, I wonder whether some other states in India would not be as of satin embroidered in gold spread out for sale. Here is a score of brass merchants, and there is a block taken up with the sellers well off under native rulers as under the English FRANK G. CARAENTER. of vegetables. Out on the side streets you see

carpenters sitting and sawing, and walking through long aisles of Hindoos who are sell-TRACES OF A VANISHED RACE ing the gaudiest cottons you come to the cashmere cloth merchant and haggle for the price of a shawl. The merchant has features

Queer Sculpture and Painting on the Rocks in West Virginia.

The erection of the new government dam in the river near the city has hidden from signt the famous "pictured rock," one of the familiar landmarks of the Kanawha valley, and one which has occasioned much wonder and fruitless speculation, writes a Charleston correspondent of the New York Sun. The rock was located near the mouth of Paint creek, and, while the river was in the natural condition, was visible at low water every summer. Some years ago a part of the stone was removed for building purposes, an act of vandalism which should have been prevented at all hazards, and now the remainder is submerged at all seasons of the year. When whole, the surface of the 'picthred rock" was about twenty by thirty feet in extent, and was covered with representations of animals, fish, and fowls, carved deep in the smooth figures of a man and a bear, the latter being about life size. Near by was a buffalo track, and a short

listance away was the representation of a large fish and a number of footprints, evidently representing the imprint of a child's feet. The work was evidently done by prehistoric people, as the traditions of the valley are that the representations were on the stones when the first white man visited the region, and that they then bore unmistakable signs of great age, being water-worn with

uge. e vicinity of Paint creek is rich in

OUR GIRLS TAKE THE CAKE

tails out in the rays of the sun, and along the slopes of the mountains below the great pal-ace I saw wild hogs. The road was lined with hedges of cactus twelve feet high in some places and at the lake, at the foot of the hill on which the palace is built. I saw a half-dozen great, black crocodiles sleeping in the and Phenomenal Success of American Divas on European Stages.

WOMEN WHO WORK FOR WAGES

Why Men Are Paid Larger Salaries Than Their Sisters-The Prettiest Actress in Paris-Handsome Widow Barrios.

Women Wage Workers.

If women could be induced to come out like men and say what they would like to do for a living there would be some probability of accommodating them, but as long as they sit in the cor ner and complain it will be impossible to help them, says the Pittsburg Gazette.

They protest that if they only had fair chance they would be able to compete with men in supporting themselves.

What better chances do they want? The trades are all open, and so are the professions. What more can men do than say to them to come into competition with them?

You don't pay us as much for work as you pay men.

Skilled labor is worth just so much, and if you acquire the skill and can turn out as much work as a man you will get just as much pay for it.

The reason that men are paid larger salaries for selling dry goods is because every store must keep a few men, and these will not work in a store for less than they can make in a shop.

It is the fault of women that men are kept in stores. You know that you prefer to be waited on by a gentleman when you go to buy a dress pattern or a pair of shoes. There are plenty of good and true women who will not allow shop girls to wait on them. Here is just the reason that men have to be kept in

yards, factories, etc. It is easy of stores, and they must be paid according access, three quarters of a mile to what their time is worth. from the postoffice; is reached Another reason is that girls do not from 16th street, by going east on take the interest in business that men Nicholas. do. Nine out of every ten salesladies are such because they have to earn their

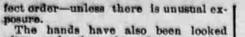
livings, and they are sore about it. If Choice Bargains Left they were not compelled to do it they wouldn't think of engaging in such menial employment.

You cannot expect any one, man of woman, to become proficient in a business for which they have no liking.

Valley, Belt Line, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chi-Whenever women, make their time cago & Nortwestern, Burlington more valuable than it is now they will & Missouri River, Kansas City get better salaries. "As it is there are St. Joe & Council Bluffs, Chicago a dozen applicants for any vacancy oc-Burlington & Quincy Trackage curring in a store or school, which has a tendency to lower salaries. This is one of the laws of domestic economy and it can never be repealed. Scarcity & Southwestern contemplate trackage in the immediate vicinity very shortly. Nicholas is now paved to 10th street, which gives of a product or of a class of labor raises the price, while a surplus reduces it a continuous line of level pave-When bananas are plenty you can buy them for 10 cents a dozen; when scarce ment to any part of the city. Many warehouses are now in course they cost 25 cents. of erection in this locality.

The trouble with women seems to be that they cannot realize that the laws of trade or of domestic or political economy apply to them as they do to men. In the business world a woman is a machine just the same as a man, and she will be paid according to what her time is worth to her.

If women want to enter the business lect that which is pleasing to world, they must take an interest in business, study business methods, and the eye in style and finish; the



after, and when the saleswoman has fitted your mask she will bring out another daintily tinted box containing a oream for the hands, differing from the face cream in that it is stronger, and a pair of medicated undressed kid gloves, unusually heavy and with extra wide fingers, so that the circulation will not be impeded; the gloves must be worn every night in order to obtain satisfactory results.

Good-by to the old mismatched gloves with the fingers careful cut off that have heretofore whitened the plump little hands of the summer belle, for she will nover dream of using them again after seeing and feeling these soft white be-ribboned gloves. More than the usual number of ghost reports may be looked for this summer until the maids grow accustomed to the ghastly outlines of the complexion, masks and gloves.

streets, near Nicholas street. by

us. This property is especially

adapted for warehouses coal-

A FEW

Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific.

Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri

The Illinois Central and Winone

BUY SOON.

WHEN purchasing a fine

Shoe it is natural to se-



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Organized with a full staff of Skilled Physicians, Surgeons and Trained Nurses,

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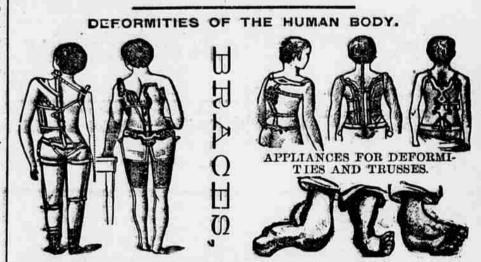
Medical and Surgical Institute.

N. W. Cor. 13th and Dodge Sts., Omaha, Neb.

This establishment is a permanent medical institution, conducted by thoroughly educated physicians and surgeons of acknowledged skill and experience. The Institute buidings, situated on the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Dodge streets, is composed of two large three-story brick buildings of over ninety rooms, containing our Medical, Surgical and Consultation Rooms, Drag Store, Laboratory, Offices, Manufactory of Surgical Appliances and braces, and the Boarding Depart-ment for Patients, in charge of competent persons, constituting the largest and the most thoroughly equipped Medical and Surgical Establishment in the West, one of the three largest in the United States, and second to none.

We have superior advantages and facilities for treating diseases, performing surgical operations, boarding and nursing patients, which, combined with our acknowledged ability, experience, responsibility and reputation, should make the

Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute the first choice. You can come direct to the Institute the first choice. We make this explanation for the benefit of persons who may feel inclined to go further east for medical or surgical treatment and do not appreciate the fact that Omaha possesses the largest and most complete Medical and Surgical Insti-tute met of New York with a could over \$100 400 tute west of New York, with a capital of over \$100,000.



of India. It is a day's ride from Bombay, not far off from the borders of Afghanistan and some distance south of Cashnere and the Himmalaya mountains. It has a population shout as large as that of Ohio, and its rejuit's income amounts to \$2,000,000 a year. The capital is the city of Jeypore, in which I m writing. It is said to be the finest native city of India, and it is certainly like no other pity I have ever seen. It is

BIGGER THAN OMAHA,

Denver or Kausas City, and it is laid out as regularly as the city of Washington. Its main aren't is two miles long and one hundred and twenty feet wide, and this is intersected at right angles by other streets of the same ddth, and the whole is cut by narrow streets etter macadamized than those of any city of the United States. They are as hard as stone and smooth as a floor. The houses on the main streets are regularly built, and some mujah of the past laid out the city and made the property holders build after fixed regulations. It is more like a Spanish city than an Indian town. The houses come cl se to the sidewalks and they have balconics over them with oriole windows jutting out at the second stories above arcades which run below from house to house; they are almost altogether two story buildings, and the painting of the le 18 a delicate pink. Imagine miles of pink houses with latticework windows phrough which you may now and then see the eyes of high caste Hindoo damsels. Let nut brown fingers here and there class the lattice work and through a marger hole let here and there an arm peep out. In some of the bal-conics you see turbaned men and boys sitting dreased in the richest of garments and beside them Hindoo maidens, their faces covered with shawls and their eyes peeping out through the creaks. brough the cracks.

Below in the decades are shops in which, Below in the decades are shops in which, sitting cross-legged with goods piled around them, are merchants selling the thousand and one things used by the people, and out in the street rushing here and there, moving blong leisurely, now chatting, now talking business, is the most motioy throng of native men and beasts you will find in any city. Here is a little caravan of camels-long legged, gaunt, bumped animals ridden by bare legged men in turbans, by bare legged men in turbans, who bob up and down as the camel rocks its way along. Many of the camels are led and the drivers ride them with a rope fastened into their noses. They sit on the fump and pound the camel with a whip or cloth There is one camel ridden by a moman. Her bare legs, clad in bracelets, are astrike of the hump, and her one eye beeps out as she directs the driver where to peeps out as the directs the driver where to lead the beast. Here is one carrying stones. Great long flars are tied on each side of the bunn, and he goes along with his lip down, pouting town, pouting

Here is sucher being loaded with lumber, and as the rafters, one after another, are tiad to his back, he blubbers and cries like a haby, and as you look at him you see the fears folling down from his proud, angry bycs. Here is one with a turbaned soldier or his back, and there is another ridden by boy. On up the street you see an elephant, t belongs to the rajah, and its rider is one t belongs to the rajah, and its rider is one if the servants of the palace who is taking be beast out for exercise. Here are thou-ands of bullocks with humps over their boulders, the sacred cows of India doing bity as pack horses. Their backs are loaded with panniers, and they are carrying along tay, stone and merchandise. Here is one videa by a turbaned Mohammedan, whose our beard and long shoes turned up at the beas attract your eye as he goes by. Here logs coard and long shoes turned up at the bass, attract your eye as he goes by. Here have horses which prance slong. They came from the best steeds in the world. As you have no doubt of Jeypore be-bay a rich city. What gorgeous costumes. These riders wear gold embroid-ary enough to fit out the diplomats at one of pur ageslonal's receptions. There are gold change on their needs and their arms and fin-per are heavy with gold. They have gold change on their needs and their arms and fin-per are heavy with gold. They have gold change on their arms and their arms and their arms and the bits of their horses are often silver. They sit very straight as they ride, and by as stirrup of each runs a groom new clear-tor he way for his master and ever present for fear he might want something. Here is

ble and taken through room after room furnished with rich Persian carpets and with satin-covered chairs and divers of European make. In one palace there was an immense billiard room, and in this and the room adjoining the skins of tigers and leopards were scattered about by the hundred. They lay in great piles on the floor. They were hung on the walls, and some of the divans were up-holstered with them. I went through room after room filled with such skins, and I was told that the beasts were all killed by the rajah, who is very fond of tiger hunting, and who is an excellent shot. I was shown the outside of the palace containing the harem and the arrangements for keeping it cool struck me as rather peculiar. Outside of the main hall and running along the length

much like those of a Jew. He has his wares spread out on the ground and dressed in his

turnan and gown he squats with his boy clerk beside him. His stock includes shawls worth thousands of rupees and some which can be bought for a few dollars. He asks

three times what he expects to get and in

case you object is willing to throw up a coin Most Americans buy shawls in this part of Indua and after a sale is made the merchant

invariably demands that you write a recom-mendation for him in his note book. This

he shows to future travelers, and I find scat-tered over Iudia the autographs of noted Americans. At Delhi I found Grant's auto-

graph and the merchant who had it under a recommendation, stating that his wares were good, told me he had been offerred 100

rupees for it, and that he would not sell it for 100,000 rupees. James Gordon Bennett states that he "finds a certain man's shawls

WHOLE SHAWL THROUGH THE WEDDING RING

of a lady. It must be nice to have an under-

shirt which you can pull through a ring, and in the case of a man who travels with his

extra clothing in his hat I can see where the

advantage cortes in. The rajah's palace is in the center of his

capical. It covers a great area, and the pal-ace guarded with its flowing rivers of water,

ormed by fountains spurting out of a stone

bed, would be large enough for a farm. His majestylis now in Calcutta, but arrange-ments had been made for my visit, and a note

from the English secretary, Major Hendley, gave me a dark skunned paince guide, and I

ing shawls, so fine that you can pull

of the palace was a series of GREAT PANNING MILLS.

not unlike those used by the American farmer. These were turned by half-naked men, and they thus kept pumping up drafts into the rooms beyond.

I visited the rajsh's stables and took a look at his horses. There was a court for exer-cise which covered, I judge, something like ten acres, and around this was built an ar-cade of stalls roofed over with a thick, heavy roof to keep off the sun. There ware about a half a mile of these stalls, and cach of them was occupied by a fine-blooded steed. There were horses from Arabia, from Europe, America and India, and the tying of each was different from anything I have ever seen. There was a strap from their halters, which was fastened to rings just above their heads, and each of their four feet had a separate rope which was stretched out towards the four corners in front and behind them and tind at a distance of perhaps six feet away to a post. The ropes were loose enough to permit them to move their legs up and down, but they could not kick nor stand or I next visited the elephant stables and

I next visited the elephant stables and took a look at the twelve great elephants which the rajah owns. Some of them are as big as Jumbo. They have great brass chains about their necks. Their tusks are cut off about half way up and they are bound with heavy brass rings. One of them as a sort of tattoo work on its great ears and fore-head made in the pattern of a cashmere abawl and they are altogether bigger than

shawl, and they are altogether bigger than any elephants I saw in Siam or Burmah. At the invitation of the rajah's secretary I took the invitation of the rajah's secretary I took a ride yesterday afternoon upon one of them. I wanted to visit the runs of the old palace and city of Amber, which is located in the hills about four miles from the city. An ele-phant was sent from the palace to the foot of the hills in the morning, and when I arrived shortly after noon I found it waiting for me. It was the biggest of the rajah's elephants. shortly after noon I found it waiting for me. It was the biggest of the rajah's elephants, the one which had great brass bound tusks and the cashmere shawl pattern cars and forchead, and upon its bead there sat a Hindoo elephant driver in a bright turban and gown. He held a prod-like steet hook in his hand and his bare, brown legs clasped the elephant's neck just back of the cars. He made the elephant kneel as our carriage drove up, and a second servant took a step drove up, and a second servant took a step ladder from its side and leaning this against the breast, we mounted up the wall like side of the kneeling elephant and took our seats on the cushioned saddle upon its top. Cautioning ine to hold on, the driver then gave the elephant a thrust with his prod and the great beast climbed to his feet and started off in a swinging walk up the moun-

tain. The motion was a swaying one and we went along at a round pace scated as high up in the air as though we were on the roof of a village house. The servants who trotted along on the road below seemed wery far down and the motion at first was a half sea sick one. After a half mile I got used to it, however, and began to

ENJOY THE STRANGE RIDE. From the top of the elephant I could see the walls of the old city of Amber, climbing the hillsides and away up the mountains stood the deserted ruins of a fort covering

aboriginal and prehistorio relics, and a volume might be written of the discovries which have been made there. Almost every excavation brings to light something of interest to the antiquarian, and there is every evidence that in past ages the valley was thickly peopled by an unknown race, probably conemporary with the mound builders of

fhe Ohio valley. At Moorefield, from the time of the irst settlement, the cliff known as the Gap Rocks, in the Petersburg Gap, has bore the gigantic representation of a common fox. The picture is upon the sheer and inaccessible face of the rock, some thirty feet from the top and nearly 100 from the bottom, and being colored a dingy yellow, in sharp contrast to the brown stone, has been visible for a long

distance. Last Tuesday, the 9th inst., Gien McGill, of Ohio, who was visiting Cell Beans, near this place, went out to view to fox, accompanied by Mr. Beans. After an inspection from the bottom of the cliff the two men ascended to the top, and making a rope fast to a tree, McGill lowered himself down to the fox. He describes it as being about twelve feet long, and painted or plas-teted upon the cliff with a substance resembling earthenware glaze, which is as hard as the rock itself. The surface of the fox is quite rough, as though the stuff was roughly smeared on by hand before it hardenea. There was a high

wind blowing at the time McGill made his venture, and he ran considerable risk. He took along a mrliet and chisel intending to cut his name on the fox, but was prevented by the force of the wind, which swung him about at an alarming rate. -

SAND HEAPS FOR CHILDREN.

A Scheme that Furnishes Health and Enjoyment to Poor Little Folks.

I don't know anything that yields so arge a return for so small an expenditure as the sand gardens, writes a Bos ton correspondent of the Worcester The Massachusetts Emergency Spy. and Hygiene association provided seven of these play grounds for poor children ast summer at a cost of \$1 for each of the 400 little ones entertained for eight weeks. In Berlin the government provides heaps of clean sea-sand in the parks and squares, in which the German children play under the general care of the police. In Boston the ladies started the movement, the school committee gave the use of the use of the school yards, the public contributed the money, poor, but reliable, motherly women were employed four days in the week to matronize the little folks. It was a pretty sight to see these poor children, doomed to spend the summer in town, playing with shovels and pails in the sand, whose fuscination was unending. Others were playing horse with worsted reins, or tossing

bags, and skipping rope and playing ball. If a different set had come every day it is calculated that the matrons would have entertained almost one hundred and thirty thousand childron. Now and then a basket of flowers would be contributed, so that each child went home with a nosegay. This senson it is

hoped the contiibutions will be sufficiently generous to establish twenty sand gardens and extend the benefits. Parmer's Institutes.

One farmer is strong in one direction.

another is stronger where the first one is weak, says the Orange Judd Farmer. So when they put their heads together in the give an d take process, it is easy to see that both must be improved. is a dull farmer who cannot be benefited attending farmers' institutes.

observe the laws governing business These laws are as inexorable as the laws of nature, and will not change to suit the comfort or convenience of either woman or man.

Why don't women monopolize the millinery and dry goods business of the country?

There is no state or national law which prevents them from so doing. They can build or rent storerooms, and manufacturers will not hesitate to sell them all the goods they want, providing they are reasonably certain that they will get paid for them. There are women with wealth enough to start in usiness with as fair prospects of success as the average man.

Why don't they do it? Simply because they prefer living on the income from their money rather

than doing business. There is the secret of the whole truth. Those who are working for wages wouldn't do so if they were not compelled to do it, and what work they do is done under protest. Such work is rarely well done.

The Prettiest Autress in Paris.

Thirty years ago the prettiest woman in Paris was Blanche Pierson: now it is Mile. Depoix, says a Paris letter to the Philadelphia Times. The first was fair the second is dark; the first, even in her youth, had the dimpled plumpness which unluckily became vexatious obe-sity; the second is slender and thin, all muscle, without a suspicion of fatnessjust a due covering of flesh on her bones The fact is, she is pretty, distinctly and charmingly pretty; with dark hair clinging to her forehead, clear, deep eyes, very black eyebrows drawn with a single stroke of a master's hand; a long, oval face, and something sweet

and maidenly and yet sensual in her whole person, and above all the distinction which promises a woman of the world. There is no trace, no sign of the free-and-easy airiness which stamps the common actress; everything about her is close-fitting, close-buttoned, neat and in good taste; nothing to catch the eye or divert attention from that charming head on which we | gaze with restful pleasure. This beauty, this aristocraict witchery, needs no frills or furbelows. It has found its proper setting-a stamp of reserve, almost of disdain. That is what we see on the boards when she plays; where is she to be seen-for that

is all that is required of her; she is not wanted to speak. Bah! There are plenty of ugly or common-looking women who may fourn to act.

With Ma was and Gloves.

The sweet summer girl is now gravely considering how she may escape from tan and freekles, and at the same time go riding, booting, and tennis playing in the new style hat which is certain to let in the sun's rays from every quarter, says the New York Press.

The clover skin specialists say they have solved the problem with their new complexion masks, which are nothing but stiff false faces with which we are all familiar, minus the paint and lined with white canton flannel; they come in different sizes so that every kind of a face can be fitted.

Upon retiring, the would-be beauty carefully covers her face with a cream that is prepard for bleaching and softening the skin, adjusts the ribbons that

confine the mask and "leaves nature to do the rest." The heat produced by the unaccustomed covering opens the pores of the skin, which readily absorbs the cream, and by the next morning the results begin to be apparent. The mask need not be worn every night-twice a week is considered sufficient to keep the face in per-

material must be of the finest texture, and when on the foot the shoe must combine beauty and comfort.

The Ludlow Shoe Possesses this Feature.



You Will Wear No Other Make.

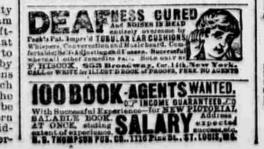


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In this department we are especially successful. Our claims of superiority over all others are based upon the fact that this is the only medical establishment manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. We have three skilled instrument makers in our employ, with improved machinery, and have all the latest inventions, as well as our own patents and improvements, the result of twenty years' experience.

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The treatment of diseases by electricity has undergone great changes within the past few years, and electricity is now acknowledged by all schools of medicine as the great remedy in all chronic, special and nerve diseases, for nervous debility, paralysis, rheumatism, diseases of women, etc., and in many eye and ear diseases it Is the most valuable of all remedies. In order to obtain its full virtues, it is absolutely necessary to have the proper

apparatus. We have lately purchased three of the largest and most complete batteries manufactured, so constructed as to give the most gentle as well as the most powerful current. Persons treated at this Institute by electricity recognize at once the difference between our expensive and complete electrical apparatus and the common, cheap batteries, in use by many physicians. Over 3,000 dollars invested in electrical apparatus.

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We claim to be the only reliable, responsible establishment in the west making specialty of this class of diseases. Dr. McMenamy was one of the first thoroughly educated physicians to make a special study of this class of diseases, and his methods and inventions have been adopted by specialists in Europe and America. He is the inventor of the Clamp Compress Suspensory, acknowledged the best in use. All others are copied after his invention. By means of a simple operation, painless and safe, recently brought into use, we cure many cases that have been given up as incurable by medical treatment. (Read our book to men, sent free to any

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

We have had wonderful success in this department in the past year, and have made many improvements in our facili-

ties for treatment, operations, artificial eyes, etc. We have greatly improved our facilities and methods of treating cases by correspondence, and are having better access in this department than ever before.

We are fully up to the times in all the latest inventions in medical and surgical operations, appliances and instruments. Our institution is open for investiga-tion to any persons, patients or physicians. We invite all to correspond with or visit us before taking treatment elsewhere, believing that a visit or consultation will convince any intelligent person that it is to their advantage to place themselves under our care.

Since this advertisement first appeared, many boasting pretenders and frauds have come and gone and many more will come and go, remembered only by their unfortunate and foolish victims.

and foolish victims. "A voise man investigates first and decides afterwards, A fool decides first, then investigates." The Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute is indorsed by the people and the press. More capital invested, more skilled physicians employed, more modern appliances, instru-ments and apparatus in use, more cases treated and cured, more successful surgical operations performed, than in all other medical establishments in the West combined.

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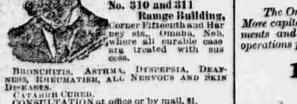
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